



THE VAULT AT CANTON IN WHICH PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S BODY IS NOW ENTOMBED.

PRESIDENT MEETS CABINET TO SHAPE NATION'S POLICY.

Task of Carrying Out Mr. McKinley's Plans Begun—Effort to Effect Reciprocity Likely to Meet Vigorous Opposition in His Own Party—Late President's Programme in Reference to Cuba and the Philippines to Be Executed.

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S BUSY DAY.

President Roosevelt and his Cabinet arrived in Washington at 3:30 a. m. from Canton. At 10 o'clock the new executive held a conference with Secretary of the Navy Long. At 10:30 he consulted Secretary of State Hay. At 11 a. m. he attended the Cabinet meeting. At 12:45 p. m. he was discussing the Cuban situation unofficially with the Secretary of War. At 1:30 he took lunch with Secretary Hay and discussed foreign policies. At 4 p. m. he was back at the White House, receiving callers.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Sept. 20.—President Roosevelt today held a conference with the members of his Cabinet and began the task of carrying out the policy of the late President.

It was 11 o'clock before all the members of the Cabinet had arrived at the White House and were seated around the familiar table. President Roosevelt occupied a seat at its head and in the chair long occupied by his predecessor. It all seemed strange to these devoted advisers of the dead President to sit at the table without him at its head, and the gloom and solemnity which characterized the meeting were not unbecomingly the occasion.

Nearly all of the members of the present Cabinet may remain during Mr. Roosevelt's term, but it is very probable that Secretary Long will retire within the next few months. He feels that he can resign without embarrassment to Mr. Roosevelt, and therefore it is thought that within the next few months he will ask the President to permit him to retire to private life.

While the lack of time to-day prevented the question of Cuban independence from being more than casually discussed, it can be stated that the programme of the

late President will be carried out as promptly as if he were here to direct the details of the island taking on its own home government. Governor General Wood is here with the new election law in his pocket, and it is believed the Cubans will start their Government not later than next spring.

What is true of Cuba is also true of the Philippines. The work of speeding a government for the archipelago is to go on very rapidly. President Roosevelt's first appointment was made to-day, and in making it the President carried out one of Mr. McKinley's promises. The speech of Mr. Roosevelt, then Vice President, at Minneapolis on September 1, 1901, is being commented on as showing the President's views on important questions. In this address he spoke very plainly in favor of government supervision of trusts and combinations of capital, especially those that derive their importance from some monopolistic tendency. He said that the United States must not shrink from its part as a world power, but must do absolute justice to all. He also reaffirmed the Monroe Doctrine.

MRS. MCKINLEY VISITS PRESIDENT'S VAULT; DOCTOR RIXEY SAYS SHE IS MUCH BETTER.

Canton, O., Sept. 20.—Shortly after noon to-day Mrs. McKinley expressed a desire to be taken to the cemetery. This request was readily acceded to by Doctor Rixey, who, with an attendant, escorted her to a closed carriage. They were accompanied by Mrs. Barber.

At the cemetery a throng, which gathered about the carriage, was quickly dispersed by the soldiers on guard, and Mrs. McKinley was driven over the lawn directly in front of the vault. The military guard gave a formal salute. When she saw the beautiful array of floral pieces, Mrs. McKinley expressed gratification, but was apprehensive lest injury be done her husband's body. She was assured by Doctor Rixey that the military guard would be maintained ninety days, at the expiration of which time the body would be securely placed in the vault and locked.

"I am happy over the effect of the drive," said Doctor Rixey, when the party returned to the hotel. "Mrs. McKinley is much better and I have finally achieved success in getting her to take an interest in affairs going on in Canton. She asked many questions while riding and seemed in good spirits."

CZAR SPOILED IT ALL.

Nicolas Took a Drive While His Hosts Waited for Him.

Complains, Sept. 20.—Emperor Nicolas exercised the prerogative of an autocrat to-day and kept President Loubet, and all the French occupants of the Chateau Compiègne marking time the whole morning, until he had signified his desires. It was fully expected that he would drive to Pierrefonds and visit the castle, and that afterwards he would go shooting in the great park attached to the Chateau Compiègne. All the arrangements had been made, and 500 pheasants were brought specially last evening and let loose in the covers. But he did nothing of the kind.

His Majesty remained in his apartments after breakfast quietly until 10 o'clock, when he took a short promenade in the gardens, attired in a long lounge suit and top boots, with the Czarina, clad in her invariable half mourning and followed by a household.

Discussed Commercial Relations. After returning to the chateau the Emperor had a long interview with M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Premier. It lasted at least two hours. Count Lamerou, the Russian Foreign Minister, also conferred with M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

After giving it to be understood that he would arrive at Pierrefonds, the Czar left the chateau with the Czarina in a victoria at 1 o'clock with no escort except a few detectives on bicycles, who kept discreetly in the background, thus giving him the illusion of a private drive and the life of an ordinary mortal.

The Emperor wore the undress uniform of the Preobrazhenski Regiment. He changed his route quite unexpectedly, and instead of proceeding to Pierrefonds, took a short drive to the village of Beaumont, returning to the Chateau Compiègne at 5 o'clock.

JOHANN MOST ARRAIGNED.

Anarchist Not Allowed to Plead His Own Case.

New York, Sept. 20.—Johann Most, the editor of Freiheit, who was arrested last week on charge of having published a seditious article in his paper, was arraigned for pleading to-day in the Court of Special Sessions.

When asked by Justice Holbrook if he had a lawyer, Most replied that he had not and believed he did not need one. "I can defend myself," he said. "I wish to plead not guilty."

"We will have no spectacular work here," said Justice Holbrook. "Your case will go over, and when it is called you will appear with a counselor to appear in your defense."

Most attempted to speak further, but was instantly silenced and removed from the courtroom. He is at liberty on \$1,000 bail.

MONKEYS FROM MAN?

New Version of Missing-Link Story by German Professor.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Austrian says Professor Haeckel, the German scientist, and professor at Jena University, while traveling in Java recently, in search of the missing link, discovered striking evidence that monkeys are descended from man and not man from monkeys.

Professor Haeckel, according to the paper, says that children when lost in the forest adopt monkey habits.

NEW PRESIDENT GOES ABOUT ALONE.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Sept. 20.—President Roosevelt left the White House about 1:30 this afternoon to go to his brother-in-law's home for luncheon. He left the building in a swift walk, taking long strides and swinging his arms in the manner characteristic of him when he is walking fast. No one accompanied him. No one had known when he would leave his office, and when he swung briskly out of the grounds the visitors strolling through the walks did not recognize him. The President walked out of the north-west gate, going through the drive way for teams, and crossed Pennsylvania avenue into Lafayette Square, so as to go up Sixteenth street. He returned to his office an hour or so later.

ENGLAND'S OPINION OF NEW PRESIDENT.

Press Expects Him to Maintain the Foreign Policy of Mr. McKinley.

London, Sept. 20.—Commenting upon the accession of Mr. Roosevelt to the presidency, the Statist decries the idea that he is an imperialist in an aggressive sense, and it expresses the opinion that he will maintain the present excellent financial status of the United States.

The Spectator, which appears in black borders for Mr. McKinley, devotes much space to comment upon the sad event of his death and upon the accession of Mr. Roosevelt. With reference to the new President, it says:

"He will be a thoroughly American President. As proof of his statesmanlike moderation, we note his retention in the Cabinet of Mr. Hay, one of the ablest and most sincerely patriotic of living American statesmen."

Monroe Doctrine Complications. "President Roosevelt will not try to quarrel with England, but he will show her no special favors. The chief danger before him is that, while insisting upon the policy of 'hands off,' he may come into violent collision with Germany and that this collision may come while America is not prepared and Germany is prepared. We may be sure Germany will only respect the Monroe Doctrine so long as she feels too weak at sea to challenge it."

President's Foreign Policy. Summing up President Roosevelt's foreign policy, the Spectator says:

"It will be neither for nor against England, but merely for his own country. This should not bring about any diplomatic hitch between England and America. Mr. Roosevelt's declaration regarding the Nicaragua Canal in no way conflict with what is best for England."

After deprecating the idea of Great Britain urging that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty gives her any right of veto, as compared with the importance of having the canal made and made for a friendly Power, the Spectator concludes as follows:

"The outbreak of English national feeling for America in her sorrow gives our Government a unique opportunity of going a step further by giving America a free hand on the Isthmus and accepting the Monroe Doctrine, despite the protest of other European Powers."

FINED FOR KILLING BIRDS.

Actress Mary Manning Violated Delaware Game Laws.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Wilmington, Del., Sept. 20.—Mrs. James K. Hackett of New York, better known by her stage name, Mary Manning, was fined \$50 for shooting bird birds in the Delaware marshes yesterday without a license. Mrs. Hackett is a guest of Mrs. Alfred Dupont.

John Cross, a veteran gunner, obtained a license for Mr. Hackett, and the name was left blank. When approached by a detective, Cross apparently attempted to go in the name of Mrs. Hackett, but was prevented. Mr. Hackett killed seventy-four birds, while his wife killed forty-one.

Reviews of Trade. Drowned Himself in Tub of Water. Drums Guards Day at the Ex.

PLEDGE OF DEAD. PRESIDENT EXECUTED. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Sept. 20.—President Roosevelt carried out to-day a pledge made by Mr. McKinley and rewarded an officer who ably supported the Rough Riders in the engagement at La Guasima, Cuba, by appointing Lieutenant Colonel James M. Bell of the Eighth Cavalry a Brigadier General in the regular army.

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AMELIE RIVES'S HUSBAND ALIVE.

Return of John Armstrong Chandler, Who Was Divorced From the Authoress.

ASSERTED THAT HE IS SANE.

Effort to Disprove Insanity Theory Will Be Made—Former Wife Now Princess Troubetsky.

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 20.—John Armstrong Chandler, the divorced husband of Amelie Rives, now Princess Troubetsky, and who has been lost for nearly a year, many of his friends thinking he was dead, arrived in this city from Lynchburg, where he had been stopping at the Arlington Hotel for six weeks.

He was met at the train and driven to the residence of friend and counsel, Captain Michael. After a brief consultation, Mr. Chandler and Captain Woods took the train for Louisa Courthouse to attend the Circuit Court for appearance in a civil proceeding. It is said, on behalf of Mr. Chandler with reference to certain property in Louisa County, in which he is interested.

His attorneys are said to be Senator Daniel and his law partner, Harter of Lynchburg; Michael Woods, Commonwealth's Attorney for Albemarle County, Charlottesville; Armstrong C. Gordon, City Attorney of Staunton; and Augustus Van Wyck of New York. These, it is said, with Mr. Chandler's approval, have given out the following statement:

"On the 15th of March, 1897, Mr. Chandler, then a citizen of Albemarle County, Virginia, visiting in New York, was committed to Bloomingdale Asylum at White Plains, N. Y., on an order of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

Escape From Asylum. "On Thanksgiving evening, 1900, after numerous fruitless efforts to secure legal counsel and having managed to borrow from a friend a few dollars, he escaped from the asylum and went to Philadelphia. There, under the guise of an attorney, representing a client, he submitted his case to a distinguished neurologist, Doctor J. Madison Taylor, and upon Taylor's expression of willingness to assume charge of his alleged patient he disclosed his identity.

"In order to afford Doctor Taylor ample time and opportunity for observation, Mr. Chandler, of his own motion and without compulsion, repaired to a private sanitarium in Philadelphia, under the charge of Doctor Taylor, and remained there for six months.

As to His Sanity. "During this time a number of eminent alienists, neurologists and psychologists were called into consultation by Doctor Taylor and the records of the proceedings in Louisa County disclose the unanimous opinion of all the experts as to Mr. Chandler's sanity."

"Later, having placed himself in touch with his counsel by correspondence, he came to Virginia, and left Dallas at 8:30 a. m., September 20, when he returned to his home county of Albemarle, where he is now and where proceedings will be instituted under the Virginia statutes to demonstrate before a court of competent jurisdiction and in affirmative manner his entire sanity."

ST. LOUIS CANNON BALL WRECK. Train Ditched, but None of the Passengers Seriously Hurt.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Dallas, Tex., Sept. 20.—The eastbound "Cannon Ball" express on the Texas and Pacific, for St. Louis, which left Dallas at 8:30 a. m., was wrecked just west of Big Sandy, 110 miles east of Dallas, about 11:30 a. m. to-day. The engine, baggage, mail, express and five passenger coaches are reported lying in the ditch. No one was killed and only four persons, it is said, were injured, none dangerously.

Traffic is blocked and Texas and Pacific passenger trains, badly delayed, are running around the wreck over the International and Great Northern by way of Minnola, Tyler and Big Sandy. It is expected that the tracks will be clear by to-morrow.

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SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY RESUMES ITS SESSIONS.

Conduct of the Admiral in Bombarding the Colon Under Investigation—Naval Officers Tell of His Order to Retreat After Ten Minutes' Harmless Firing at Long Range.

BLUNT OPINION IS OFFERED BY ADMIRAL HIGGINSON.

POINTS MADE BY THE PROSECUTION'S WITNESSES. Admiral Higginson, in response to a question as to whether he thought that Admiral Schley had used every effort to destroy the Colon when she lay at the mouth of the Santiago Harbor, replied emphatically that he did not. The Admiral further said that, in his opinion, the Colon should have been destroyed.

Major Wood of the Marine Corps testified that he heard Admiral Schley give the order to withdraw from the bombardment of the Colon, after ten minutes' fighting, in which no harm had been done.

Captain Harber, an executive officer of the battleship Texas, testified that he had received no instructions of any kind from Admiral Schley as to the plan of action to be pursued in case of a battle with the Spanish fleet.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, Sept. 20.—On reassembling to-day, the Schley court of inquiry at once took up for examination one of the serious derelictions charged by the Navy Department against Admiral Schley. This was his ineffective bombardment, at long range, of the Spanish cruiser Colon, when aground in the entrance to Santiago Harbor.

Admiral Schley's official report of his failure to damage the Colon was published in full in these dispatches recently. It stated that he discovered the Colon May 25, when reconnoitering for the Spanish fleet. Two days later, May 31, by his orders the fleet under his command "decreased the distance to 7,000 yards—about four miles—and fired at the Colon from 2 to 2:30 p. m., and then "withdrew out of range."

SCHLEY HAD FULL POWER TO ACT. At this time, it will be remembered, Admiral Schley was in full command of the squadron, Admiral Sampson not having been given chief command. The Navy Department had been very anxious to locate Cervera's fleet and to capture or destroy it, if possible. Schley's failure to inflict any damage whatever on the helpless Colon, and his orders to withdraw out of range after but ten minutes' shooting, from a distance of at least four miles, impaired Schley's standing very materially with the department, and was one of the causes for the placing of Admiral Sampson in chief command a few days later.

Unofficial reports of the Colon flag, which appeared in the papers shortly afterwards, quoted several of the captains in the fleet as making very ugly criticisms of Schley for lack of aggressiveness. Captain Evans of the Iowa was said to have remarked to Captain Loring of the Texas that he had "strained his 12-inch guns reaching for the Colon," shooting from the distance ordered by Schley. Another officer was quoted as having heard Schley say, when ordering a retreat, that it "was getting too hot," although the guns from the forts had not shot wild, and those from the Colon could not reach the American fleet.

HIGGINSON THOUGHT COLON COULD HAVE BEEN DESTROYED. The statements made to-day by Admiral Higginson, who was then captain of the battleship Massachusetts, and is now in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, will be of interest. He stated that Schley had not made every effort to damage the Colon, and that he thought the Colon could have been destroyed. Schley's counsel objected to Admiral Higginson's statement on the ground that it was "opinion."

The Colon matter is one of the important features of the Schley inquiry, and to-day's testimony in regard to it is of interest. COURT CUTS OUT ALL HEARSAY TESTIMONY. In the course of the examination of Admiral Higginson the court asked him to state whether all possible measures were taken to capture or destroy the Spanish vessel Cristobal Colon, as it lay in Santiago Harbor from May 27 to June 1, 1898. Counsel for Admiral Schley objected to the question on the ground that a reply would involve an opinion and not a statement of facts. Judge Advocate Lemly admitted that the proceedings were against questions of this character, and the court withdrew this interrogatory. It is generally admitted that this decision will have the effect of materially shortening the term of the court, as will also the court's manifest intention to cut out irrelevant questions and all hearsay testimony. In several cases the witnesses were admonished to relate only events coming within their official observation.

Admiral Dewey showed himself a prompt and methodical presiding officer. He called the court to order exactly at the designated hour and adjourned it just as promptly at 4 o'clock.

Witnesses to-day were Rear Admiral Higginson, who commanded the battleship Massachusetts during the Spanish War; Captain C. M. Chester, who commanded the cruiser Cincinnati; and Thomas N. Wood of the Marine Corps, who commanded the marines on the Massachusetts, and Commander Giles B. Harber, who was executive officer of the Texas, the latter being on the stand when the court adjourned. The attendance of the public was small.

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS EASILY SETTLED. The court was called to order by a simple word from Admiral Dewey. The first order of business was the reading by Judge Advocate Lemly of the order of the Navy Department appointing Rear Admiral Sampson to a place on the court in place of Rear Admiral Howison, and when this was accomplished Captain Lemly turned to Admiral Schley and asked him, as he did when Admiral Howison was challenged, whether he had objected to the proceedings against a member of the court. The Admiral arose and this question was asked and replied: "I have not."

The Judge Advocate then swore the members of the court collectively and was in turn sworn in as Judge Advocate. The court then retired for consultation.

The withdrawal was for the purpose of discussing the methods of procedure and was at the instance of Judge Advocate Lemly. He suggested that it was usual on such occasions to clear the courtroom, but said that the court could withdraw in lieu of this proceeding if the court so desired. Admiral Dewey announced that the court would pursue the latter course. Before the withdrawal a letter from Admiral Schley to the Navy Department requesting to be supplied with all the papers bearing upon the case and the department's reply, granting the request, were read.

At 1:25 the court returned from its consultation. The Judge Advocate, addressing Admiral Schley as "the applicant," asked if he had any suggestions to make as to the method of proceeding, whether he had something to offer or desired that he be proceeded. The Admiral responded, with a nod of the head and a move of the hand: "Go ahead."

Captain Lemly then presented the report of the Bureau of Navigation for 1898, a hydrographic chart of the West Indies and adjacent seas, and other charts. He stated explicitly that they were introduced not as testimony, but as books of reference.

"Will you preclude the introduction of original documents when opportunity offers," Captain Parker made objection to the hydrographic chart when it was presented. "It is grossly incorrect," he said. "As a matter of fact, the coast line of Cuba is six miles further south and four miles further west than it should be. He, however, withdrew his objection when assured that the chart was not to be used as evidence."

ADMIRAL HIGGINSON'S LACK OF INSTRUCTIONS. Admiral Higginson, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, was the first witness called. He gave his full name as Francis J. Higginson, rank as that of Rear Admiral; said he now was in command of the North Atlantic Squadron; that he had been Captain commanding the battleship Massachusetts during the Spanish War, and that for a part of the time the Massachusetts had been a part of the "Flying Squadron," of which Admiral Schley had been in command. He told of joining the fleet at Newport News; of going to Key West, and then, on the 22d of May, of going to Cienfuegos, Cuba. Key West had been left on May 10, 1898, and Cienfuegos was reached on the 22d.

"What was then done to secure communication with the Cuban forces on shore?" Captain Lemly asked.

"Nothing, to my knowledge," the witness replied. "I did not see that anything was done, but I understood that information concerning the Cubans was received through Captain McCall."

Admiral Higginson said, in response to questions, that this was later. He also told, in reply to questions, of the presence of the collier Merrimac and of the departure from Cienfuegos and the arrival at Santiago on the evening of the 26th. In reply to questions he said that the Massachusetts had at that time taken on about 120 tons of coal, but that, as the weather was rough, this was done with difficulty.

The witness also told of the fleet's leaving Santiago for Key West on the night of the 27th, and of the signals of the fleet's arrival at the former place, and of how, after steering westward for some time, the vessels all, in response to Commodore Schley's signals, returned and steamed to within two or three miles of the mouth of the harbor.

"What happened to cause the decision to return to Key West?" the witness was asked.

"I don't know," was the reply. "That was the condition of the weather at the time for coaling at sea."

"What was the condition of the weather at the time for coaling at sea?" the witness replied. "I think it was foggy."

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